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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted to examine staffing, budgets, and collection size at the libraries of Florida's 28 community colleges. Though the survey achieved a 100% response rate, not every college responded to all questions. Inconsistencies in the ways in which and the periods for which data were collected made comparisons difficult. These limitations not withstanding, findings included the following: (1) enrollment ranged from 302 at Florida Keys Community College to 34,365 at Miami-Dade Community College (MDCC); (2) MDCC reported a 99-member library staff, including 35 librarians; (3) book budgets ranged from $9,584 at Lake City Community College to $128,580 at Pensacola Junior College, with three colleges reporting book budgets of over $100,000; (4) book holdings ranged from 6,500 at Daytona Beach Community College to 340,283 for all MDCC campuses; (5) the number of periodical subscriptions ranged from 165 at North Florida Junior College to 2,343 at MDCC; (6) Edison Community College seemed to have the most library resources of any single-campus college; and (7) though data were not standardized, 11 of the college libraries had below 11.4 books in their collection per enrolled student. A 12-item bibliography and appendixes detailing survey responses are provided. (AJL)

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COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN FLORIDA:

A COMPARISON OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Diane W. Kazlauskas
University of North Florida
August 1988

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Community Colleges in Florida:

A Comparison of Library Resources

Diane W. Kazlauskas

> More than almost any other element of the institution, Learning Resources Programs express the educational philosophy of the institution they serve (ALA, 1982a).

Introduction

Florida has twenty-eight public community colleges. Each one has at least one learning resources center or library. Library resources fall into three major catagories: staff (Table 1), budget (Table 2), and collection size (Table 3). This paper compares data in these areas for each of the community colleges in Florida. For this study, the term library will be used synonymously with learning resource(s) center, and the term community college will be used synonymously with junior college and two-year college.

Standards and Guidelines

The American Library Association (ALA) issued Standards for Junior College Libraries in 1960. These Standards were revised as Guidelines for Two-Year College Learning Resources Programs in 1972 and 1982 (Person, 1985, Veit, 1975). New guidelines are now in the planning stages (ALA, personal communication, June 8, 1988). Several state library associations have also issued standards or guidelines for community college libraries (Veit, 1975). The Florida Library Association has not (B. Storck, personal communication, June 13, 1988).

The 1960 Standards made specific recommendations for libraries in the areas of staff, budget, and book collection size. The Standards stated that each community college library serving up to 500 fulltime equivalent students should have at least two professional librarians and one other staff member.

The 1960 budget standard for libraries set a minimum allocation of one percent of the institution's educational and general budget. On book collection size, the Standards recommended that a community college with up to 1,000 students have a minimum of 20,000 books after duplicate titles and textbooks had been eliminated. The Standards also gave a formula for collection development which stated that "the bookstock should be enlarged by 5,000 volumes for every 500 students (fulltime equivalent) beyond 1,000" (ALA, 1960).

In 1972, Guidelines for Two-Year College Learning Resources Programs replaced the Standards. Madison Mosley, library director at South Florida Community College, lamented the abandonment of standards in his 1984 study of small community college libraries. He stated that library administrators need standards to measure their collections and to support their funding requests (Mosley, 1984).

The 1982 edition of the Guidelines differed little from the 1972 edition. Neither edition of the Guidelines was as specific as the 1960 Standards. Each edition acknowledged that the diversity which had developed in community colleges made it unwise to quantify library materials or services. The 1982

Guidelines and 1972 Guidelines both stated:

> This document is designed to provide criteria for information, self-study, and planning, not to establish minimal (or accreditation) standards. Application of the criteria should be governed by the purposes and objectives of each college. Since they represent recommended practices, any variance procedures should be supported by cogent reasons directly related to institutional objectives (ALA, 1982a, ALA, 1982b, ALA 1972).

Methodology

The figures in this study came from the American Library Directory, a comprehensive list of libraries in the United States and Canada. This writer developed a file in PCFILE, input the data, and sorted the file into various catagories. The resulting lists constitute the appendices.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN FLORIDA RANKED BY:

Appendix 1: Enrollment
2: Librarians
3: Staff
4: Salary Expenditure
5: Income
6: Book Budget
7: Periodical Budget
8: Audiovisual Budget
9: Book Collection
10: Periodical Subscriptions

All of the tables in this report are original compilations. There were several problems in compiling the data from the American Library Directory. First, some libraries reported different fiscal years' figures. Second, not all libraries filed complete reports. The main problem, however, involved community colleges in Florida that have more than one campus.

As stated earlier, there are twenty-eight community colleges

in Florida. Ten of these have more than one campus:

Brevard
Broward
Florida Community College
Hillsborough
Miami-Dade
Palm Beach
Pasco-Hernando
Pensacola
St. Petersburg
St. Johns River

For this study, the resources of all of a community college's libraries were totaled to get a cumulative figure. Initial attempts to list each campus library in this report proved unsatisfactory because the libraries did not report individual campus libraries uniformly.

The figures for staff include the number of professional librarians. A professional librarian is an individual who has masters degree in library and information science and occupies faculty level position. Staff also includes para-professionals, clerks, student workers, and an undefined group called others. The total number of staff members does not always equal the sum of the other figures. There could be several possible reasons for this: some positions are counted but unfilled; some positions are split and occupied by more than one person; and some libraries count student workers in the total.

This study reports only the total salary figure. Some libraries detailed the allocation of salary figures to professionals, para-professionals, clerks, and students. Others did not. Salaries were not generally included in either the income figure or the expense figure, however, here again,

reporting was not uniform.

Budgets are equally elusive. Budget figures in the tables include the income or total budget for the library. Some entries in the American Library Directory included salary figures, some did not. Expenses refer to operational expenses such as electricity, postage, and office supplies. Like the income figure, this figure is not well-defined. Figures for purchase of books, periodical subscriptions, and audiovisual materials are probably the most reliable. Figures for the community colleges' educational and general budgets, referred to in the 1960 Standards, were not available in the American Library Directory.

For collection statistics, this study considered book volumes, periodical subscriptions, and three examples of audiovisual material (records, 16mm films, and slides). If the figures for a library contained only book titles, that figure (generally lower than the volume count) was used. Also, the figure for total audiovisual holdings of a library was quoted if available. The book volume figures are probably the most valid figures for ranking libraries (Association of Research Libraries, 1988).

Findings

The library at St. Petersburg Junior College is the oldest library in the Florida Community College System. The newest are the libraries of St. Johns River Community College. These libraries are located in Orange Park and St. Augustine, and, although they are listed in the American Library Directory, they

are not yet fully operational (D.M. Jones, personal communication, June 5, 1988). Seventeen of the community college libraries in Florida were established in the 1960's.

Enrollment at the community colleges ranges from 302 at Florida Keys to 34,365 at Miami-Dade. The listings for three of the community colleges did not include enrollment statistics. Indian River reported the smallest number of faculty members and Miami-Dade the greatest. Six community colleges did not report in this area.

In library staff size, Miami-Dade led in all areas, reporting a total library staff of ninety-nine, including thirty-five librarians. Florida Keys listed only one librarian and Lake City two, which is below the 1960 Standard. Several community colleges did give figures for staff. In an interview on May 25, 1988, Dr. Judith Johnson, Dean of Learning Resources at Florida Community College at Jacksonville, noted that that school employed so many parttime people that definitive figures on the number of librarians or other staff members changed daily (J.J. Johnson, personal communication, May 25, 1988).

In the area of library budgets, only two schools did not list total salary figures. They were Daytona Beach and Miami-Dade. The listing in the American Library Directory for Daytona Beach was the least complete. The writer has no idea why Miami-Dade's listing did not include this figure. Also, the salary figure of $250,208.00 for the seven staff members at Indian River is presumably incorrect! The figures for library income and

expenses are so vague that they are virtually meaningless.

Book budgets range from $9,584.00 at Lake City to $128,580.00 at Pensacola. Three libraries (Florida Community College at Jacksonville, Miami-Dade, and Pensacola) listed book budgets of over $100,000.00 while five gave no figure. Predictably, Miami-Dade had the highest periodical budget and the only one over $100,000.00. Next highest was Edison at $79,585.00. This unusually high figure probably reflects Edison's unique relationship with the University of South Florida. USF established a branch campus adjacent to Edison in the early 1980's. The library at Edison, established in 1962, has served both the community college and the university since 1982. The third highest periodicals budget was Pensacola's at $59,520.00. Audiovisual budgets ranged from $175.00 at Chipola to $94,309.00 at Palm Beach. Seven schools did not report an audiovisual budget, however, $16,897.00 was the average figure for those that did.

Perhaps the best measure of a library is simply the number of books it has. The range in community colleges in Florida was 6,500 at Daytona Beach to 340,283 for all of the campuses of Miami-Dade. Based on the other figures listed in the American Library Directory for Daytona Beach and the figures for the other Florida community colleges, the writer presumes that the Daytona Beach figure for book holdings is incorrect. This makes Lake City's figure of 24,294 books the low end of the range.

Ranked by number of periodical subscriptions, Pensacola and

Miami-Dade are again at the high end of the range. North Florida, Florida Keys, Chipola, and Lake City are at the low end. The range for periodical subscriptions is 165 to 2,343 with no report from Florida Community College at Jacksonville. The data on size of audiovisual collections was too irregular to be informative.

Summary and Conclusions

The twenty-eight community college libraries in Florida vary in size by any measurement. In quantifying library resources, Miami-Dade generally ranks highest. The other community colleges with more than one library follow. Edison appears to have the most library resources of a single-campus school, however, it is subsidized by the University of South Florida. Florida Keys and Lake City have the least in library resources, and these community colleges might not measure up to standards if they were reinstated.

There are no startling conclusions about libraries at community colleges in Florida to be drawn from the data presented here. One hesitates to apply the 1960 Standards to community colleges that did not exist when the standards were written.

In 1975, the average library holdings per student in Florida community colleges was 11.4 (Cohen, 1982). If the term library holdings actually referred to book volume count, eleven community colleges in Florida were below average in this area, including ten out of the twelve community colleges with the highest enrollments. Lake City was the eleventh community college with

fewer than 11.4 books per student.

The conclusions that do surface from this study involve the collection of data. Conclusion one is that most libraries could refine their procedures for collecting library statistics. Conclusion two is that libraries need to standardize the scope and definitions of data that they do collect. Conclusion three is that libraries have become so diverse that standardization of data is probably impossible. As shown above, a simple term like library holdings is difficult to define in a modern library. This makes conclusions one and two irrelevant.

The third conclusion also applies to community colleges. The community college has become an incredibly diverse institution. Defining a simple term like number of students or enrollment is difficult in an institution that thrives on parttime people who enroll irregularly. When one combines the two, figures like library holdings per student become an enigma.

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6/13/88

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APPENDIX 1: RANK BY ENROLLMENT
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FOUN	FUNDI	FAC	ENROLL
INDIAN RIVER	1960	85/86	32	NA
DAYTONA	1958	NA	NA	NA
ST. JOHNS RIVER	1975	86/87	50	NA
FLORIDA KEYS	1965	84/85	NA	302
CHIPOLA	1948	84/85	NA	1,000
LAKE-SUMTER	1962	83/84	62	1,722
NORTH FLORIDA	1958	86/87	45	2,034
GULF COAST	1957	85/86	NA	2,075
LAKE CITY	1962	85/86	73	2,192
OKALOOSA-WALTON	1964	85/86	72	2,214
PASCO-HERNANDO	1972	85/86	206	2,223
CENTRAL FL	1958	85/86	115	2,244
SOUTH FLORIDA	1966	85/86	55	3,000
TALLAHASSEE	1966	85/86	180	3,160
POLK	1965	86/87	116	4,885
SEMINOLE	1966	84/85	240	5,400
MANATEE	1958	86/87	154	6,255
SANTA FE	1966	84/85	232	8,300
BREVARD	1960	85/86	320	11,000
ST. PETERSBURG	1927	85/86	242	11,326
HILLSBOROUGH	1968	84/85	188	11,674
PALM BEACH	1933	86/87	198	11,864
VALENCIA	1967	84/85	NA	12,158
EDISON	1962	85/86	116	14,122
BROWARD	1960	85/86	375	20,000
FL COMMUNITY CO	1966	85/86	NA	22,495
PENSECOLA	1948	84/85	268	27,300
MIAMI-DADE	1960	86/87	764	34,365

TOTALS:		
	FACULTY	4,103.00
	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: ENROLLMENT#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 2: RANK BY NUMBER OF LIBRARIANS
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	PR
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	NA
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	NA
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	1
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	2
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	3
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	3
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	3
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	3
POLK	86/87	4,885	4
DAYTONA	NA	NA	4
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	4
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	4
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	4
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	4
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	5
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	5
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	5
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	6
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	7
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	7
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	8
EDISON	85/86	14,122	9
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	10
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	10
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	10
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	14
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	35

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	PROF	170.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: PROF#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 3: RANK BY SIZE OF STAFF
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	PR	CL	ST	OT	TO
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SEMINOLE	84/85	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
DAYTONA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	3	3	2	NA	6
LAKE CITY	85/86	2	2	1	1	6
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	1	5	1	NA	7
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	3	4	5	NA	7
CHIPOLA	84/85	3	4	6	NA	7
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	4	4	13	NA	8
SANTA FE	84/85	7	3	15	NA	10
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	4	7	NA	NA	11
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	4	10	13	4	14
CENTRAL FL	85/86	4	10	4	NA	14
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	5	11	3	NA	16
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	3	4	10	NA	17
VALENCIA	84/85	5	NA	35	NA	20
POLK	86/87	4	9	NA	7	21
MANATEE	86/87	6	15	3	NA	24
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	10	15	10	NA	25
BROWARD	85/86	10	15	NA	NA	25
BREVARD	85/86	10	11	29	6	30
EDISON	85/86	9	22	25	NA	31
PALM BEACH	86/87	8	21	NA	NA	31
PENSECOLA	84/85	14	29	15	NA	43
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	7	8	20	13	59
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	35	61	62	2	99

TOTALS:	PROF	170.00
	CLERICAL	273.00
	STUDENT	272.00
	OTHER	33.00
	TOTAL	531.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: TOTAL#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 4: RANK BY SALARY EXPENDITURE
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	TO	SALARIES
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	99	NA
DAYTONA	NA	NA	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	NA	48,369
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	11	79,273
LAKE CITY	85/86	6	85,448
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	17	102,072
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	7	104,594
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	6	112,670
CHIPOLA	84/85	7	122,539
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	8	145,988
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	NA	150,984
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	59	223,056
BREVARD	85/86	30	230,730
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	7	250,208
CENTRAL FL	85/86	14	309,540
SANTA FE	84/85	10	315,000
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	16	336,462
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	14	337,988
POLK	86/87	21	339,070
SEMINOLE	84/85	NA	376,590
MANATEE	86/87	24	470,116
EDISON	85/86	31	522,852
VALENCIA	84/85	20	554,544
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	25	584,396
BROWARD	85/86	25	610,475
PALM BEACH	86/87	31	621,660
PENSECOLA	84/85	43	637,750
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	NA	1,138,531

TOTALS:	TOTAL	531.00
	SALARIES	8,810,905.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: SALARIES#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 5: RANK BY INCOME

September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	INCOME
DAYTONA	NA	NA	NA
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	63,645
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	70,150
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	99,806
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	107,919
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	109,273
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	145,000
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	145,028
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	146,822
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	208,488
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	225,000
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	237,960
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	290,000
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	336,537
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	390,515
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	441,988
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	455,203
POLK	86/87	4,885	501,230
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	517,038
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	610,593
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	810,983
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	822,028
EDISON	85/86	14,122	840,818
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	894,113
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	1,300,000
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	1,344,669
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	1,684,285
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	1,936,822

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	INCOME	14,735,913.00

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PRIMARY SORT FIELD: INCOME#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 6: RANK BY SIZE OF BOOK BUDGET
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	BOOK
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	NA
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	NA
DAYTONA	NA	NA	NA
POLK	86/87	4,885	NA
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	9,584
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	10,035
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	10,754
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	11,340
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	12,000
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	12,580
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	20,000
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	23,287
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	33,088
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	38,161
EDISON	85/86	14,122	44,234
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	45,103
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	46,906
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	60,253
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	60,537
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	66,638
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	80,000
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	80,500
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	83,500
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	88,886
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	103,450
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	105,600
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	128,580

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	BOOK	1,175,016.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: BOOK#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 7: RANK BY SIZE OF PERIODICALS BUDGET
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	PERIODI
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	NA
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	NA
DAYTONA	NA	NA	NA
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	6,000
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	6,445
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	7,200
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	7,595
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	9,042
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	11,351
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	11,693
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	12,000
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	12,723
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	16,926
POLK	86/87	4,885	17,211
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	23,000
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	23,277
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	24,459
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	24,887
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	30,100
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	31,000
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	34,785
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	35,000
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	36,427
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	56,641
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	59,520
EDISON	85/86	14,122	79,585
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	106,940

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	PERIODICALS	683,807.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: PERIODICALS#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 8: RANK BY SIZE OF AUDIOVISUAL BUDGET
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	AV
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	NA
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	NA
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	NA
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	NA
DAYTONA	NA	NA	NA
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	NA
POLK	86/87	4,885	NA
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	175
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	984
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	1,200
EDISON	85/86	14,122	1,332
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	2,000
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	2,726
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	5,000
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	5,909
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	6,787
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	7,130
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	9,000
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	10,141
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	13,261
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	14,777
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	17,200
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	19,350
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	21,258
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	26,594
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	30,520
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	65,186
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	94,309

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	AV	354,839.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: AV#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 9: RANK BY SIZE OF BOOK COLLECTION
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FOUN	FUNDI	ENROLL	BKVOL
DAYTONA	1958	NA	NA	6,500
LAKE CITY	1962	85/86	2,192	24,294
FLORIDA KEYS	1965	84/85	302	25,435
SOUTH FLORIDA	1966	85/86	3,000	37,329
ST. JOHNS RIVER	1975	86/87	NA	40,164
CHIPOLA	1948	84/85	1,000	43,000
NORTH FLORIDA	1958	86/87	2,034	43,289
INDIAN RIVER	1960	85/86	NA	46,835
VALENCIA	1967	84/85	12,158	53,100
CENTRAL FL	1958	85/86	2,244	53,381
LAKE-SUMTER	1962	83/84	1,722	55,000
MANATEE	1958	86/87	6,255	55,518
SANTA FE	1966	84/85	8,300	59,000
PASCO-HERNANDO	1972	85/86	2,223	64,782
SEMINOLE	1966	84/85	5,400	67,370
GULF COAST	1957	85/86	2,075	67,465
TALLAHASSEE	1966	85/86	3,160	70,356
HILLSBOROUGH	1968	84/85	11,674	73,716
OKALOOSA-WALTON	1964	85/86	2,214	73,768
POLK	1965	86/87	4,885	78,851
EDISON	1962	85/86	14,122	108,450
BREVARD	1960	85/86	11,000	117,439
PALM BEACH	1933	86/87	11,864	157,795
PENSECOLA	1948	84/85	27,300	164,522
ST. PETERSBURG	1927	85/86	11,326	175,732
BROWARD	1960	85/86	20,000	206,843
FL COMMUNITY CO	1966	85/86	22,495	252,755
MIAMI-DADE	1960	86/87	34,365	340,283

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	BKVOL	2,562,972.00

Printed 28 of the 33 records.

PRIMARY SORT FIELD: BKVOL#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

APPENDIX 10: RANK BY NUMBER OF PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
September 10, 1988 Page 1

NAME	FUNDI	ENROLL	PERS
FL COMMUNITY CO	85/86	22,495	NA
NORTH FLORIDA	86/87	2,034	165
FLORIDA KEYS	84/85	302	204
CHIPOLA	84/85	1,000	289
LAKE CITY	85/86	2,192	292
ST. JOHNS RIVER	86/87	NA	300
POLK	86/87	4,885	343
SOUTH FLORIDA	85/86	3,000	359
CENTRAL FL	85/86	2,244	366
PASCO-HERNANDO	85/86	2,223	374
MANATEE	86/87	6,255	399
LAKE-SUMTER	83/84	1,722	401
SANTA FE	84/85	8,300	442
INDIAN RIVER	85/86	NA	461
BROWARD	85/86	20,000	493
DAYTONA	NA	NA	496
TALLAHASSEE	85/86	3,160	626
OKALOOSA-WALTON	85/86	2,214	647
GULF COAST	85/86	2,075	674
EDISON	85/86	14,122	726
VALENCIA	84/85	12,158	792
PALM BEACH	86/87	11,864	794
SEMINOLE	84/85	5,400	860
BREVARD	85/86	11,000	898
ST. PETERSBURG	85/86	11,326	1051
HILLSBOROUGH	84/85	11,674	1192
PENSECOLA	84/85	27,300	1434
MIAMI-DADE	86/87	34,365	2343

TOTALS:	ENROLLMENT	223,310.00
	PERSUB	17,421.00

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PRIMARY SORT FIELD: PERSUB#

SELECTION CRITERIA:
All records

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